









Cost of Sin.

No political economist, to our knowledge, has yet attempted to estimate how much the world is a loser, in the aggregate, by the sin of slavery. There is no doubt that the people who are the authors of this sin, are the most selfish and avaricious of the race. They are the most greedy of gain, and the most ready to sacrifice every principle of justice and equity to the acquisition of wealth. They are the most selfish and avaricious of the race. They are the most greedy of gain, and the most ready to sacrifice every principle of justice and equity to the acquisition of wealth.

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## SONNET.—WORSHIP.

They who, as worshippers, some mountain climb,  
Or to some temple build with hands repair,  
As though the godhead specially dwelt there,  
And absence in Heaven's eye would be a crime,  
Have yet to comprehend this truth sublime:  
The freedom of the Lord no chain can bear—  
His soul is free to worship every where,  
Nor limited to any place or time.  
No worldly sanctuary now may claim  
Man's reverence, as a consecrated pile;  
Mosque, synagogue, cathedral, are the same,  
Differing in nought but architectural style:—  
Avalant, then, Superstition! in God's name,  
Nor longer thy blind devotees beguile!

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.  
Boston, Nov. 15, 1841.

## Stirring Meetings in Rhode Island.

The annual meeting of the Rhode-Island A. S. Society was held in Providence on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week; and we can truly say that it equalled, if not exceeded, in interest, any that we have attended for several years past. The number of delegates was large, and the spirit of primitive abolition seemed to pervade every bosom. There was no prying of the branches of the Epas of slavery, but the axe was laid at the root of the tree, and never were blows more effectively given. Among the strong and lusty men, who rallied on the occasion, were three notable ones from the Granite Hills of New-Hampshire—N. P. Rogers, Parker Pillsbury, and S. S. Foster. J. A. Collins, Frederic Douglass, and Abby Kelly, were also present, and did great execution. Eight meetings were held consecutively, and from the opening to the close, they were characterized by a strong spirit of devotion, enthusiastic yet well-regulated zeal, and that plainness of speech which the exigency of the times requires. The FREE SUFFRAGE QUESTION was debated with great spirit and at much length; and nearly one thousand dollars were obtained in money and pledges to blot out the proscription of color from the new State Constitution which the free suffrage party are soon to present to the people. Just as we are about to go into some particulars, we are called away to attend the annual meeting of the Middlesex County A. S. Society, at Stoneham, and can only promise to give a full account of the proceedings at Providence in our next number.

## George Bradburn.

It appears from the result of the election in Nantucket, that Mr. Bradburn has lost his election to the House of Representatives of this State, though all the other whig candidates in that place were chosen by a large majority. How this has been effected, we are yet unable to state; but no doubt by political treachery on the part of the whigs, and perhaps by the lukewarmness of some of the anti-slavery voters. This is a very contemptible maneuver, to say the least, and very bad policy in the present crippled state of the whig party. It will be a crumb of comfort to the millions of slaves in every part of the land, and a matter of regret to the great body of abolitionists. Mr. Bradburn has distinguished himself, during several consecutive sessions of the Legislature, by his zealous espousal of the abolition enterprise, and succeeded in triumphantly carrying through that body, various enactments and resolutions pertaining to the rights of the colored population of this Commonwealth, to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to the gag laws of Congress, to the annexation of Texas, &c. &c. An able debater, and conscious of the rectitude of his cause, he was a terror to northern dough-faces, and never rose to speak on the subject of slavery, in the Legislature, without producing a sensation, and achieving a victory over pro-slavery pride and profligacy. Though he was a zealous whig, yet, during his connection with the House, he never compromised his anti-slavery principles to accommodate his party, but acted in a perfectly fearless and independent manner. We were relying upon his reelection as a matter of certainty, when we received intelligence of his defeat. How that defeat was brought about, we hope soon to obtain accurate information. It is discreditable to Nantucket, and will ever be a blot upon the page of his history.

## Charles L. Remond.

We have copied in our present number, from a Dublin paper, a speech recently delivered at an anti-slavery meeting in that city, (the celebrated Dr. Madden in the chair), by our colored countryman Remond, which is a very eloquent production, and worthy of careful perusal and high commendation. Let those who are ever disposed to deny the possession of genius, talent and eloquence by the colored man, read that speech, and acknowledge their meanness and injustice. By a letter received from Mr. Remond by our friend Wendell Phillips, we learn that it is his intention to take the steamer of December 4th, for Liverpool, for Boston, where on his arrival he will be most cordially welcomed to his native land by faithful and admiring friends, and the true-hearted advocates of impartial liberty. Read his speech!

## The African Slave Trade.

It is estimated that, since 1808, (the period when it was supposed a mortal blow had been given to this hellish traffic, both by Great Britain and the United States,) to 1840, there have been kidnapped and carried away from Africa to the Brazils, 2,420,000; to Cuba and Puerto Rico, 1,020,000; to the French Colonies, Mexico, and the United States, 300,000. Captured and liberated, and died after capture, about 140,000. Total, 3,860,000!!!

Upon the most moderate computation, the slave trade dooms to the horrors of slavery, every year among Christian (!) powers, 120,000; Mohammedan powers, 50,000; total, 170,000. Destroyed annually in procuring this trade, \$20,000; making a total of 450,000—or more than twelve hundred a day! What keeps this terrible trade alive, under such pains and penalties as are declared against it? What but the system of slavery, which furnishes the market to tempt unprincipled men to risk every thing in hope of a rich recompense? Hence, to be opposed to the immediate abolition of slavery is to be in favor of the slave trade.

The awful waste of life in that trade may be realized when it is stated that, of every thousand who are kidnapped, one-half perish in the seizure, march, and detention on the coast; one-fourth of those embarked, perish during the middle passage; and one-fifth of those who are landed, perish in the seasoning during the first year, and the remaining three hundred, with their descendants, are doomed to hopeless bondage and a premature grave!

The universal abolition of negro slavery would immediately destroy the foreign slave trade, and deliver it-fated Africa from her foreign invaders. While human beings can be sold with a profit, they will be stolen for sale. The market being destroyed, the trade dies of necessity.

ANOTHER FREE SEMINARY. So generally are the institutions of learning, in this country, closed against colored applicants, that it is a matter of rejoicing to every unprejudiced mind whenever an opportunity is presented to obtain an education on equal terms, with regard to complexional caste. The Free Will Baptist Seminary, at Clinton, N. Y., is now in a very flourishing condition, has thrown its doors open to all the youth of our country, without distinction of sex or color. It already numbers more than eighty students, although it has not been in operation half a year. John J. Butler, A. M. is Principal, and D. S. Heffron the assistant Teacher. The Female Department is conducted by Miss Bean and Miss Everett.

WE regret to learn that the attempt of our accomplished young friend, THOMAS PAUL, to establish a school for colored youth of this city, must be abandoned for want of encouragement. May he find patronage in some other form.

## A Word to Delinquents.

The terms of our paper require payment to be made in advance. Those of our subscribers who have allowed more than ten months to transpire, without remitting to us a farthing, will not deem us importunate or unreasonable, if we remind them of their delinquency, and request them as far as practicable, to make immediate payment. Our yearly receipts fall short of our expenditures, even when our subscribers are the most prompt. At the present time we are considerably in arrears, and need what is owing us to relieve us from embarrassment. We think no subscriber can reasonably say, that he has not had the worth of his money, whether the quantity or quality of the matter which we furnish weekly for perusal, be taken into the account. Postmasters will readily enclose any money, without charge, in payment for newspaper subscriptions.

We have a long list of Agents, but many of them have done nothing, and some, this far, worse than nothing, to sustain the Liberator. Such as are owing us, or are able to make any collections, will do us a special favor if they will remit what is in their hands without delay.

To those who have promptly settled their accounts, and manifested a practical interest in the welfare of our paper, we offer our hearty thanks. We shall be glad of their co-operation until that happy day, if we may live to see it, when there will no longer be any need of an anti-slavery periodical, and when liberty shall be proclaimed unto all the inhabitants of the land.

## A Slight Mistake.

The New-York Journal of Commerce says:—What shall we quarrel about? About specie payments? No, not any where North of Pennsylvania. About the abolition of slavery? No, that storm has blown over. Blown over, is it? Just as certainly as that slavery is a 'patristical institution,' or that the waters of Niagara have ceased to move. Ask the terror-stricken South on this point. What are the political and religious signs of the times? Do they indicate that the anti-slavery party is diminishing in numbers, or becoming quiescent in spirit? What movement in the land is attracting so much attention, exciting so much speculation, or embodying so much moral power, as the abolition movement? When were the abolitionists more zealous, more determined, more sanguine of success, than at present? That storm? It is not so easily allayed. It will 'blow over' when it shall have blown down the Bastille of slavery, which is now tottering to its foundation. It will then be pertinent to inquire—What shall we quarrel about? For the peaceful abolition of slavery will bring such repose to the land, such joy to all the people, such manifold blessings in its train, that all discordant sounds will be lost in the shouts and song of the Great National Jubilee! There will be none to molest or make afraid. The interests of the whole country will be identical. The North and the South, the East and the West, will mingle into one; all sectional barriers will be thrown down; and peace and good-will be coextensive with our broad national domains. Such a storm 'will be a glorious windfall!

## Christian Slaveholding.

The following table of the Slave Population under nominally Christian Governments we find in the Appendix to the Second Annual Report of the British and Foreign A. S. Society:

NORTH AMERICA.	
United States,	2,483,536
Texas,	75,000
SOUTH AMERICA.	
Colombia,	152,000
Brazil,	2,500,000
Peru,	284,773
Surinam,	55,000
Cayenne,	16,440
WEST INDIES.	
Spanish Colonies,	600,000
French ditto,	170,000
Danish ditto,	38,000
Dutch ditto,	17,000
Swedish ditto,	5,248
Total,	6,207,300

The number of slaves in British India is estimated at 1,124,077—nearly four hundred thousand more than were ever held in bondage in the British West Indies!

Is it too soon to seek the abolition of slavery in our own land and world? How much longer would it be prudent or innocent to wait before lifting up a note of remonstrance?

What a mighty task has Philanthropy before her!

For the Liberator.

## Liberty and Temperance Ticket.

FOR MAYOR,

FRANCIS JACKSON.

FOR ALDERMEN,

TIMOTHY GILBERT, WENDELL PHILLIPS,

AMOS B. MERRILL, THOMAS GOULD,

DENVER S. KING, DANIEL MANN,

NATHANIEL ROGERS, PEREZ GILL.

At a meeting of the Liberty Party at their Head Quarters, Monday eve. Nov. 15th, it was voted to publish the nominations in the Liberator and Free American.

AMOS B. MERRILL, Chairman. T. CHARLES T. TORNEY, Sec. pro tem.

## The Washington Banner.

William H. Burleigh has withdrawn as associate editor of the Genius of Liberty at Pittsburgh, Pa. and established at Allegheny a temperance journal, bearing the title, 'The Washington Banner.' It is a large, handsomely printed, and well furnished sheet—to be published weekly, at \$2.00 per annum. Mr. Burleigh is already extensively known as one of the best American poets, and for his labors in the anti-slavery enterprise. In this new field of philanthropy, we wish him great success. We copy the following stirring poetical appeal from his pen:

Ho! 'twixt the BASSNET—let its folds be flung  
In wild freedom to the wind's caress—  
While strong hands eagerly around it press,  
And blessings on it flow from many a tongue  
Which once gave utterance to the wassail-song,  
Or framed the drunkard's oath, or just obscene  
Up with the BASSNET, brothers! Lo, its sheen  
Sheds hope and faith the Temperance hosts among,  
And terror on the foe! We hail the sign—  
A pledge of triumph for our cause divine,  
And leap exultant to the glorious strife!  
What honor can fall, summoned to oppose  
Shame, Terror, Cruelty, a troop of demon foes—  
The victory sure—the girdon, love and life!

ANTI-SLAVERY. We are indebted to the author for a copy of 'A Review of an Anti-Slavery Sermon, preached at Pleasant Valley, N. Y. by Rev. Benjamin F. Wile, August, 1838.' This Review is by John H. Wiggins, formerly of Oneida Institute, but now of Dover, N. H. It was published in pamphlet form, in 1839, occupies sixty large octavo pages, and is a very superior performance. We shall give some extracts hereafter.

ANOTHER!—The Samaritan, and Tota Abstinence Advocate, is the title of a new temperance journal, which has just been started in Providence. It is published every Wednesday morning, at one dollar per annum, payable in advance. The first number indicates talent, zeal, good sense, and an uncompromising spirit. Success to the cause of total abstinence, and a blessing on all who are its advocates.

WE intended to copy the excellent report of the speeches at the late meeting of the Plymouth Co. A. S. Society, as given in the Hingham Patriot, by its accomplished editor, in our present number, and also the spirited ode which was sung on the occasion, but must defer them till next week.

## THE LIBERATOR.

## Anti-Slavery Ballots.

NEW-BEDFORD, 11th mo. 11th, 1841.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

Although suffering considerably from bodily pain, in consequence of being thrown from a flight of sharp stone upon a stone platform, a distance of eight or ten feet, upon my back, (it appeared to have been intentionally done by some maddened ruffian at the close of our election last evening,) yet I cannot resist the inclination I feel to communicate to thee, the joy we feel for the victory obtained over the pro-slavery parties of this town. Our friends abroad being always ready to weep with those that weep, we know they will also rejoice with those that rejoice. The note of preparation has been sounded in our ears for weeks past. The meeting at the WING FIELD QUARTERS, and the lectures at LIBERTY HALL, it is unnecessary to detail. Suffice it to say, that 'thrice have we met the enemy, and thrice have they been beaten.' Nine hundred men, comprising all the 'gentlemen of property and standing,' and 'all the decency' of New-Bedford, defeated by about sixty poor despised abolitionists, is a circumstance too mortifying on their part to be endured. It is not only 'glory enough for one day,' for us, but for three days. An unusual quantity of curses, so liberally bestowed on such occasions, have been showered upon our devoted heads. Threats and bribery were resorted to. One of the most prominent and leading whigs, a 'gentleman of property and standing,' remarked to some of the colored people, that he had been a good friend to them—that he had employed two or three in his house, and as many out about it—but, for the future unless they voted the whig ticket, he would seek out some poor Irish to be the recipients of his favors. He said they were abusing the privileges they enjoyed, and if they were to be defeated by nigger votes, he would petition the Legislature to take from them the right of voting!

After the vote was declared, and it was ascertained, for the third time, that there was no choice, the abolitionists and the 'third party' both repaired to the third Christian church, where the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and several good speeches were made. Among other good things said on the occasion, our colored brother, Wm. Berry, said, our position at this election reminded him of the days of his boyhood. When quite a lad, he and another boy about the same age as himself, went out to have a regular fight; and while hotly engaged, a man came along, and seeing them fighting, took up a switch, and attempted to part them. Berry said to himself, now we shall get a whipping; and the only alternative for us, is to size him by the legs. He accordingly did so. His opponent now became his colleague, and they threw the man upon his back. They then ran. The man recovered himself, and pursued them. They 'legged' him again, and again ran. The man pursued them the third time, and the third time they 'legged' him, and, while doing, his colleague gave the man a blow in the face, which brought blood. They then became frightened, and stood still. The man got up, and, instead of attacking them again, said, 'Well, boys, I declare you are smart fellows!' Now, said Berry, I think the two parties, after the 'legging' we have given them, will think us pretty smart fellows.

The liberty party stood their ground nobly. Not a man deserted their cause during the memorable three days. During the same time, the abolitionists not only held their own, but added several to their number. We can have but one more trial, and what the result will be, if it should be attempted, it is difficult to tell; but the probability is, the whigs will succeed, having that powerful lever, money.

In haste thy friend,

## Anti-Slavery Victory in Kingston.

The result of the late election in this place, has shown what may be effected by abolitionists in the way of political action, when their efforts are properly directed. It has been proved that the most rabid political partisans can, in many instances, be brought to see the necessity of justice and humanity, if pressed abolitionists will firmly and consistently adhere to their principles.

As neither of the individuals put in nomination by the leading political parties for Representatives to General Court was thought to be sufficiently imbued with the anti-slavery spirit, it was determined to submit to the last, regardless of consequences—the most radical and thorough abolitionist in the place. This course had the effect to prevent a choice at the first trial, and subsequently induced the self-styled democratic party to unite with the abolitionists in electing a democrat, every way worthy of the name, and one who will do all in his power to aid in the furtherance of 'equal and exact justice to all,' without regard to complexion. And it is believed that a course of this kind pursued by abolitionists in local elections, would tend greatly to make themselves and their cause respected, in these times of political degeneracy.

The purity and high-mindedness of the friends of the Liberty Party, so called, as exhibited on this occasion, was admirable to behold. It was acknowledged by them, that the individual finally elected was a thorough abolitionist; yet, because he would not pledge himself to sustain their party nominations, they persisted in using all their influence to prevent his election; not excepting a resort to that indispensable prerequisite to party success, prevarication and falsehood. But their arduous labors were crowned with little success. At the final election of representative, they were able to obtain but four votes, out of nearly three hundred! And it will probably prove to be the dying struggle of the third party in this place.

This election will, perhaps, be claimed as a partisan victory; but such is not the fact. It is emphatically an anti-slavery triumph—a triumph of principle over a selfish policy and hypocritical professions. And it will serve as a beacon to warn the time-serving parties of the day, in all their future operations, first to consult the wishes of the abolitionists, and govern themselves accordingly.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1841.

## Persecution of the Colored Race.

SIPCAN, NOV. 1841.

Wm. L. GARRISON: DEAR SIR—On the side of the oppressors, there is power. What man can read the statements made by Mr. Collins, of the inhuman conduct towards passengers who unfortunately got on board the cars running on the Eastern Railroad, and not feel his bosom burn with indignation at such brutal conduct? They are probably copyists of the gallant Phineas, of the mammoth steamboat that plies between the Main and Sisconset; or the redoubtable Justice Crape, the cringing tool of an incorporated, monied aristocracy, of the Glaworth estate, that knows nothing (religiously) beyond dollars and cents.

When will the wickedness of the wicked come to an end? When will the despot cease to whip his living out of the bodies of men and women, created in the image of Him who created them?

You will recollect that the statue of Washington (in marble) has recently been delivered at the city of whips and chains, (Washington), from a vessel called Sea, from a port in Italy. That same ship has gone, or is about to go, to New-Orleans, with a cargo of human beings in iron, being a portion of the product and revenue of the States of Maryland and Virginia, there to undergo a servitude excessively cruel and horrible, over which (if possible) the Saviour of the world and the angels of God would weep.

Look at the picture! A statue of the champion of liberty—a cargo of slaves, chattel personal, subjects of that liberty!

Yours, for him that hath no helper,

W.—T.

P. S. In the S. E. part of Bristol county, there is

about to be established what is called a Seaman's home, being, however, part and parcel of the bowing down to slavery. The colored sailor is excluded from its hospitalities! Yes, a class of men much sought after, forty years ago, to man their ships, and who have done much to lay the foundation of the present wealth of the town. But—they must be excluded from the home of the sailor—why? They are not white. Who made them to differ in color? Was it not Him who created them? Yes. Do they, then, despise the man? No—they despise God.

## Lynch Law in Texas.

The terrible practice of lynch law, instead of decreasing in the South, is evidently spreading far and wide. Men are now lynched by dozens instead of singly; and their murders appear to progress in the very refinement of cruelty. And the pestilential influence of the recent horrible murders on the Arkansas and other United States rivers, has caused the practice of lynching to break forth with renewed fury in Texas, where it has apparently slept for the previous year. And we find recorded in the Texas papers nearly a dozen of these murders, that have occurred, and undoubtedly there have been more than as many more. In Shelby county, two citizens have been shot down, and several houses burned by a party of outlaws. In Red river, two men have been hanged as horse-thieves, without judge or jury. In Washington county, one man has been shot down, under the pretence that he was a murderer. In Austin county two men were killed, and two hostile parties were in arms for several days, taking the law in their own hands. In Jefferson county, two men have been killed, and the house of one of them burnt to the ground by a party, self-styled, regulars. And all this in the space of a year. If the press would do its duty fearlessly, the officers of the law would be compelled to punish the perpetrators of these outrages, and then—but not till then—would they cease.—N. Y. Herald.

A New-Orleans correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser gives a summary statement of the deaths in each week since the sickness commenced, distinguishing those occasioned by yellow fever, as follows:

Total. Yellow Fever.	
1st week,	57
2d do.	80
3d do.	102
4th do.	126
5th do.	146
6th do.	245
7th do.	292
8th do.	387
9th do.	529
10th do.	138
11th do.	151
12th do.	149
13th do.	78
Buried at Lafayette,	2949
N. Orleans, estimated,	450
Total,	3400
Showing an average weekly majority of 211, of which 135 were of yellow fever.	1732

## ITEMS.

The fate of the Schooner Crusader, (an account of the wreck of which we sent you some time ago, and published in our last paper), sustained in his arms, in the rigging, his wife, until she perished—a period of eight or ten hours. She frequently urged her husband to let her go, and to save himself, but he said, he was satisfied both could not survive, situated as they were, and it were better for him not to risk his own life in an endeavor to preserve hers. Devoted and self-sacrificing woman—who will not weep for thy fate, or give an honorable tribute to him who to the last, remained and encouraged you!

A life boat has been stationed at Spain about one year—in that time six lives have been saved, which, but for her, must have been inevitably lost.—Glasgow, Scotland.

Another Accident on the Western Rail-Road.—The locomotive, tender and baggage cars of the evening train of cars from Hudson to Pittsfield, were run off the track on an embankment about 14 feet, two miles out of Pittsfield, last Saturday evening. There were four baggage cars attached and one passenger car with several passengers; none of the passengers were injured. The brakeman was considerably hurt. The engineer and fireman were thrown under the wreck, but miraculously escaped unhurt. We understand this accident occurred by some villain moving the switch, for which no person or persons should be spared to ferret him out. The damage is estimated at \$10,000.

Railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg.—A joint company in England has obtained the Emperor's permission to make an iron railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and will begin its operation perhaps this autumn, but certainly in the spring. Five years are allowed to complete the whole line, which will be 33 miles longer than the common road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, because it is to pass through the Bylink, in the government of Yaroslavl, on the right bank of the Volga, because that town carries on the most extensive corn trade with St. Petersburg. All the vessels laden with the produce of the South, which comes up to the North, must stop here.—Humburg paper.

Real Slavery Fight.—A disturbance occurred on Monday afternoon, in Philadelphia, between a company of German soldiers, who were returning from the scene of a sham fight, and the crowd of citizens who followed them, and some rather serious work was the result. A horse, which a citizen very improperly rode into the ranks, was snatched up by a boy, one of the infantry and killed, a boy was seized and severely hurt by one of the soldiers; one man was wounded in the wrist, another in the nose, and so on. One young man was severely injured about the head with a sword. The citizens pulled the soldiers with bricksbats. The difficulty originated with the citizens, but the soldiers were also to blame.

An Old Salt. Saturday last completed fifty-eight years that Mr. Josiah Ayres has acted as pilot in this harbor. On the 13th of November, 1783, he for the first time took charge of a vessel in his official capacity, and during this long period of time he has given universal satisfaction to his employers, and a more skillful or faithful pilot probably never trod a quarter deck. He is still hale and hearty, and will no doubt be able to discharge the duties of his profession for many years longer.—Boston Transcript.

At Teuenville, Ohio, the cashier of a menagerie, lately given out change some stage tickets, refused to receive them again. Upon this a mob rallied and assailed the establishment with bricksbats and stones, and cutting their tents into stripes. A riot and a battle ensued, in which several were wounded. The constable present, who endeavored to set up the majesty of the law, was instantly silenced.—Cin. Gaz.

Capt. S. M. Thompson, formerly of the Mexican navy, was killed in a fight with a mob, a few weeks since. Two Mexican officers, who were with Thompson at the time, ran the Mexican who killed him, through the body; for which they were arrested next day, tried, and condemned to be shot. Thompson was a desperate character.

The late William Bartlett, Esq., of Newburyport, left a good deal of real estate, valued at \$25,000; to his grandchildren, 21 in number, \$20,000 each. His whole estate amounted to the enormous sum of \$500,000, most of which he had accumulated by his close attention to business. He retained his faculties to a surprising degree to the last, and died at the advanced age of 93.

Another Murder.—A letter received in this city this morning, from a friend that was at a mob by the name ofweeney, an Irishman, killed his wife last Saturday night, in cold blood. She was found dead in the garden on Sunday morning, with her head and ribs broken in. The homicide has fled, but will probably be taken.

The raw ore from which are manufactured the cast iron ornaments of Berlin, does not cost more than 1s. 6d. per cwt. but wrought into earrings, the value becomes £274 3s. 6d. per cwt.; and made into shirt buttons £240 3s. 6d. per cwt. It would not be easy to point out any other metal in which art can increase the value of the raw material 40,000 fold.

In Chesterville, Me. Mr. Samuel Park, aged 74—His death was caused by the sting of bees on his neck and face while in the act of having them, which deprived him of his senses in a few minutes, and caused his death in eight hours.

Education of Indians.—The Dunkirk Beacon mentions the arrival at that place by steamboat, of six half-breeds—four males and two females—of one of the N. W. tribes of Indians, from 300 miles above St. Louis, Mo. They were taken to Predonia to receive an English education at the excellent Academy at that village.

Great fire in Barre.—Thirteen hundred gallons of spirits were lately burnt on the green in Barre. The liquors constituted the stock of several retailers who promised to give up the business of selling on condition that the temperance people would pay for what they had on hand.—Mass. Spy.

Severe Punishment. Three soldiers, recently convicted at Fredericksburg, N. B., of stealing a gold watch, were last week shipped from St. John, for transportation for life. They were at the time of the trial sentenced to be executed, but subsequently their sentence commuted. This is a severe penalty for ordinary larceny.

Suicide in Prison.—Joseph W. Place, who was confined at Vevay, Indiana, awaiting his trial for shooting at and severely wounding two young ladies, committed suicide on the 10th Oct. by taking poison.

The ship Akbar arrived at Liverpool from New-York on the 11th of October, having taken a pilot off Holyhead in fourteen days and three hours after leaving Sandy Hook.

## NOTICES.

### PARTICULAR REQUEST.

THE ladies who intend to furnish tables or articles, and to represent their respective towns at THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, are earnestly and affectionately requested by the Boston Committee to GIVE EARLY NOTICE OF THEIR INTENTION, (that the best arrangements may be made for their reception at the houses of the friends of the cause), to

CAROLINE WESTON, 25 Cornhill.

Committee of Reception.

### NOTICES.



## POETRY.

## THE MOTHER WHO HATH A CHILD AT SEA.

BY ELIZA COOK.

There's an eye that looks on the swelling cloud,  
Folding the moon in a funeral shroud,  
That watches the stars dying one by one,  
Till the whole of heaven's calm light hath gone.  
There's an ear that lists to the hissing surge,  
As the mourner turns to the anthem dirge;  
That eye! that ear! oh, whose can they be,  
But a mother's who hath a child at sea?

There's a cheek that is getting ashy white,  
As the tokens of storm come at night;  
There's a form that's fixed at the lattice pane,  
To mark how the gloom gathers over the main,  
While the yeasty billows lash the shore,  
With frolic sweep and hoarse roar.  
That cheek! that form! Oh, whose can they be,  
But a mother's who hath a child at sea?

The rushing whistle chills her blood  
As the north wind hurries to scourge the flood,  
And the eye shivers spreads to her heart  
As the first red lines of lightning start.  
The ocean boils! All mute she stands,  
With parted lips and tight-clasp'd hands;  
Oh, marvel not at her face, for she  
Is a mother who hath a child at sea.

She conjures up the fearful scene  
Of yawning waves, where the ship between,  
By striking keel and splinter'd mast,  
Is plunging hard and foundering fast.  
She sees her boy, with lank drach'd hair,  
Clinging to the wreck with a grip of despair.  
Oh, the vision is mad! 'ning! No grief can be  
Like a mother's who hath a child at sea.

She presses her brow—she sinks and kneels,  
Whilst the blast howls on and the thunder peals:  
She breathes not a word, for her passionate prayer  
Is too fervent and deep for her lips to bear;  
It is pour'd in the long convulsive sigh,  
In the straining glance of an upturn'd eye,  
And a holier offering cannot be,  
Than the mother's prayer for her child at sea.

Oh! I love the winds when they spurn control,  
For they suit my own bound-hating soul;  
I like to hear them sweeping past,  
Like the eagle's pinions, free and fast.  
But a pang will rise, with red alloy,  
To sicken my spirit and sink my joy,  
When I think how dismal their voices must be  
To a mother who hath a child at sea!

From the Scottish Temperance Journal.

## PARODY ON THE 'ANGELS' WHISPER.

A baby was sleeping,  
His mother was weeping,  
For her husband was that night away on the spree,  
And her bosom was swelling,  
As she looked round her dwelling,  
And cried, Oh that thy father but temperate would be!

Sad hours while she numbered,  
The baby still slumber'd,  
But sigh'd in her ear as it lay on her knee,  
Oh, sure 'tis a warning  
Of thy father's returning,  
That makes thee, my baby, mourn for me;

For while I am keeping  
Dull watch o'er thy sleeping,  
In the alone-hour thy father now revels in glee,  
Perhaps he is singing  
Sweet home!—how unmeaning!  
While he sits there, regardless of thee and of me.

The dawn of the morning  
Saw Donald returning,  
And the wife wept aloud her child's father to see,  
While he, vacant, staring,  
Fell a cursing and swearing,  
Next day, in the horrors,  
He thought on the sorrows

He had brought on himself and his family,  
And humbly confessing  
His sin, asked a blessing,  
And vowed that henceforward he'd be true to thee.

The pledge he has taken,  
He never thinks of breaking;  
For he feels that from bondage he has been made free,  
There's peace in his dwelling,  
A joy above telling,  
And his wife is as happy as happy can be.

Andersen. J. H.

From the Herald of Freedom.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

On reading his Argument in case of the Amistad Captives.

"SIC ITUR AD ASTRUM."

The notes of the swan are the sweetest when dying—

The forest most splendid in Autumn's decay—

The sun seems the greater with sickly light lying

Repose'd in the shroud of the rich parting day.

Thou, too, revered patriot, statesman, and sage—

Thy liquid eye brightening the scholar's deep brow—

With the ardor of youth and the wisdom of age,

N'er in fulness of fame shone so brightly as now.

Thy youth itself manhood—thy manhood matured,

Beyond farthest extremes of richly earn'd fame,

Would seem to have left little room to secure,

In life's last decline, a still more deathless name.

But for this thy defense of the poor and oppress'd—

This labor of love for the perishing slave—

The noblest of efforts that wrong be redress'd—

And fraud the most foul find its reproach grave—

For this, and still more, for thy name freely given,

In aid of a cause by earth's great ones despised,

Ascriptions of praise will ascend unto Heaven,

And thy efforts, blest, richly, most richly be prized.

The song of the captive shall blind with the shining

From Africa's palm groves, and each sweet sunny fountain—

Nor the praise for deliverance cease but in dying

With the prayer for earth's freedom from valley to mountain.

For the Portland Tribune.

NEW-ENGLAND.

I love thee, New-England, I love thee—

Thou land of the true and free;

No clime under heaven above thee,

So bright and so dear to me;

'Tis here where proud freedom's broad pinion

With the sunlight of glory is crown'd;

And where, through thy spacious dominion,

No despot or tyrant is found.

What tho' from thy bleak, hoary mountains,

Thy valleys look barren and dear—

And frosts stop the flow of thy fountains,

Till the warm rays of summer appear;

I love thee, New-England, I love thee,

Thou land of my fathers, my home;

And never, till death shall remove me,

From thy rock-bound shore will I roam.

D. C. C.

## HUMANITY.

A man of kindness to his beast is kind—

But brutal actions show a brutal mind.

Remember—He who made them, made the brute—

Who gave them speech and reason made him brute.

He can't complain; but God's omniscient eye

Beholds thy cruelty. He hears his cry;

He has designed thy servant and thy drudge;

But know that his Creator is thy Judge.

## NON-RESISTANCE.

## THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The meeting having been organized, and the usual committees appointed, Mr. Garrison was called on for the Annual Report. The reading commanded profound attention; after which, ADAM BALLOT spoke as follows:

I am sure, Mr. President, since hearing this able, interesting, and encouraging report, that I shall but speak the minds of all the members of the Society, in moving its acceptance, express my own view of its excellence in making that motion. The Report has carried us back to Christ, as the origin of our cause; we have been shown the persecutions of its advocates, and the encouragement that its principles afford both at home and abroad. The Report closes with a touching appeal to all who love those principles, to be faithful to them in word and deed; and here suffer me to express my anxiety that we should go forward with clear heads and warm hearts in this work of reform, each in his own way, and according to the dictates of his best judgment. Let us express my conviction that nothing can prevail against us but inconsistency in our own lives. Over every other obstacle, our course must advance. Its most malignant opposers, (for we are reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that there are such,) will be convinced of its excellence when our lives shall become consistent with our principles.

I look forward to better days than the present—times when violence shall not be the first idea that comes to men's minds on receiving an injury; when selfishness shall not prompt to force in the acquisition, or fraud in the retention of the gifts of our heavenly Father; when to do good and communicate shall be our first thought, and when all the laws of violence and selfishness shall be so completely let us be sure not to injure our own cause, and, with whatever spirit or temper or means they may make the attempt. None can harm us, if we are followers of that which is good.

ENOCH MACK. I would more than second the motion of my brother. I would urge warmly the adoption of this Report. It is too good to have its participation confined to a few; and I therefore hope that measures will be taken by this Society and its committee to give it a wide circulation.

H. C. WHITE. I would amend the motion before the meeting by incorporating with it a direction from the Society to the Executive Committee, to publish and circulate this Report as widely as they may have means to do.

Whereupon, the motion was unanimously passed. H. C. WHITE then moved the first resolution from the table, (where it had been laid upon reception from the Business Committee to make way for the Report,) and spoke as follows:

(For resolution, see last number of Non-Resistant.)

I do not believe that in comparing the progress of the various branches of moral reform during the last 100 years, we shall find one that has advanced so rapidly as that in which we are engaged as non-resistants. Its rapid progress, since the commencement of our associated action, will be found altogether unparalleled. I do not believe that you are aware, my friends, of the general interest excited by our cause at this moment, in New-England. One grand proof of this is, the general stand now being taken in the church, of disciplining non-resistants.

The clergy are every where taking it into consideration, whether or not non-resistants shall be entirely cut off from the church. Military courts and tribunals are looking at the principles of non-resistance, and they have got to meet. I believe the militia system of Massachusetts to be in fact abolished. In New-Hampshire it will be in five years, and in Vermont also, although it is the State of the great military champion, Ethan Allen. When I say abolished, I mean that these States will not oblige men to do military duty. In Massachusetts, none are now compelled to study the bloody science of slaughtering those whom God commands them to love.

As the agent of this Society, I have had letters from the ends of the land, begging me to come and promulgate its principles. From Ohio and Illinois the applications are pressing. In fact, I am in every part of the country. In Vermont, arrangements are already made for some twenty conventions, to commence week after next, and to close with a grand meeting in the meeting in N. Hampshire.

It was my privilege to be present at that meeting, at which a New Hampshire Non-Resistance Society was formed. A deeper, holier spirit of inquiry into duty never witnessed than that of five persons. A horror seemed to pervade their minds at the idea of man's butchering his brother. That meeting has sent the discussion of non-resistance into every hamlet among the hills of New-Hampshire. In Connecticut, I have spent some time, and witnessed much inquiry there. In New Jersey, and there is some, and great deal in Pennsylvania. In western New York our cause finds friends. There and in Ohio, they are ready to appoint conventions for the discussion of their duty with respect to it. With all the military schools and efforts for the reorganization of the militia, the system is going down.

Notwithstanding this, there is one thing that non-resistants ought to know—that in other quarters violence is increasing; and it will increase for a time in proportion to the efforts of non-resistants to carry forward their cause. It will be with us as non-resistants, as it was with us as abolitionists. On the aggression of the spirit of non-resistance, the spirit of violence always breaks out. Do not let non-resistants imagine that they can go forward without irritating the spirit of violence. No, Mr. Chairman! Violence is sustained every where. In the pulpit—in the social circle—in the weekly school—in the sabbath-school, efforts are continually made to irritate violence in the hearts of human beings. Well, we have to meet it, relying on truth alone. But that is a sufficient reliance. Surely no cause but that of truth could in so short a time have shaken the minds of its adversaries. I recognize, by the spirit in which non-resistance is opposed, that the enterprise is divine. The spirit of the Divinity is in us, and no sneers can put it down. I am utterly amazed, that those who call themselves Christians should be found so ready to commit themselves against this doctrine. They stand claiming the right to kill a brother! That is the position of our opponents, and it is not an enviable one; and when they find that we are not to be trifled with, they are ready to do violence to their own consciences. They evince a malignity of spirit which is startling. In all their violence, I recognize only the legitimate effect of truth on the minds that cherish error, and look to see that very mind made a monument of the triumph of that very truth which it first hated and rejected.

MR. BLANCHARD, of Dorchester. I am struck by my brother's remarks, that violence is instilled into the minds of children in sabbath-schools. I know it to be the fact. I will relate something that occurred but a few miles from this place, about a year since. We have in our neighborhood a Juvenile Missionary Society, who bring in annually their contributions. When they came together last year, there were three ministers present. They were all of the order to which, for ten years past, I have been particularly attached, so that I am sure I am prompted by no sectarian feeling in what I now say. The children were to go to a grove in the neighborhood. We have there, too, a juvenile militia, called the Harrison Guards. They offered to escort the missionary society to the grove, with their cockades on their hats, and their swords by their sides; and their services were accepted. If this is not instilling the war principle into the minds of children, I know not what is. Only one person in that town, to my knowledge, remonstrated. If they fancy that they are sustaining the gospel of peace there with one hand, they certainly are pulling it down with the other.

JAMES N. BURNETT. My friend Wright overlooked one of the greatest proofs of the progress of non-resistance—the new aspect it has given to the temperance cause. It is well known that the advocates of temperance formerly had recourse to the law, and hoped great things from political action. But lately they have abandoned these means, and all see how much it has been to the advantage of temperance. The principles of non-resistance are now being discussed through the medium of temperance societies. We hold temperance meetings once a week at Lynn; and there the expediency of using the strong arm of the law has been a subject of consideration. They have opened men's minds to the whole subject of non-resistance. It excites more attention than any other. We see how temperance takes hold of the greatest souls, and reforms them merely by moral power; and it operates to convince us of the efficacy of non-resistance in all cases.

MR. R. VOLANS, of Medford. I rise, Mr. Chairman, to give my testimony respecting the disposition of that part of the country where I reside to receive these principles. In no place there can they be agitated where they will not gain ground. The cause is succeeding; and no one in that region dares to contradict it. One remark I am desirous to make—let it be understood that we would have prospered, we should plant at the bedside. Though it is but eight years since the place from which I came began to be settled, we have there now a school of between sixty and seventy scholars. It is now entirely managed on the principle of non-resistance; and since it has been so, we all acknowledge that it is better managed than it ever was before. All this principle needs to be demonstrated practically. Men then see its excellence, and adopt it at once. We do not give up good order and security when we adopt it; it is our best order and our chiefest security. When we renounce force, and adopt moral power, it is by the loss of the lesser power for the higher one. So consider it.

MR. WHITE, of Berlin. Mr. President, let me for a moment dwell further on the idea of our friend who spoke of the advantage our principles have been to the temperance cause. Mere knowledge of what is best is not necessarily sufficient. The heart must be right, as well as the logic. In past years, we have had the truth told us in the temperance cause, but not always in the true spirit. The chemist told us that the intoxicating principle was alcohol, and the physician told us that alcohol was injurious to the system. Yet it did not touch the drunkard, did not lift the drunkard out of the ditch. But when the reformed drunkard came, not with logic, but with a heart full of the subject, he did not fail; and we must do the same with this subject which now calls us together. Let us go to the depths of the soul, and show men what has saved the logic and there is an argument to this subject; but there is also something deeper: there is a life. The life is higher than the argument. The argument is good—the logic is desirable—but the life is better. We have been told of much to encourage us; but look at the terms employed. We must speak from experience alone, if we would do good. Only those who are peaceful and meek can overcome violence. We must be meek and lowly in spirit, and we must be patient and there is an argument to this subject; but there is also something deeper: there is a life. The life is higher than the argument. The argument is good—the logic is desirable—but the life is better. We have been told of much to encourage us; but look at the terms employed. We must speak from experience alone, if we would do good. Only those who are peaceful and meek can overcome violence. We must be meek and lowly in spirit, and we must be patient and there is an argument to this subject; but there is also something deeper: there is a life. The life is higher than the argument. The argument is good—the logic is desirable—but the life is better. 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